and made significant gifts to Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Bar-Ilan University and the Israeli Academy of Science. Dr. Tauber has contributed to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum as a founding member.

Dr. Tauber has raised a family: A son, Alfred, who today is a hemotologist-oncologist and professor of medicine and professor of philosophy at Boston University, and a daughter, Ingrid, a graduate of the University of Maryland, a Ph.D. in clinical psychology in private practice in San Francisco.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to pay tribute to Laszlo N. Tauber, M.D., of Potomac, MD, on his 80th birthday.

PUBLIC RESOURCES DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT OF 1995

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 27, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we passed a balanced budget amendment. Today I am introducing the Public Resources Deficit Reduction Act of 1995, which will help us reach the goal of a balanced budget. This bill will take a first step toward eliminating the waste of public resources for private profit at the taxpayers' expense. As we consider options for reducing the deficit, this is a critical initiative that will bring in billions of dollars annually to the Treasury. In our necessary examination of Federal payments to all sectors of our society, corporate welfare programs must not be spared the budget axe.

This bill will restore public trust and fiscal accountability in our natural resource programs. It will require the Federal Government to receive a fair-market return on all its natural resources. It will also authorize recovery of fees from natural resource program beneficiaries to cover the costs of program administration.

Currently, public lands that belong to all Americans are managed for the benefit of a few special interests. The need for reform of these subsidy policies was highlighted last year in a report by the staff of the Natural Resources Committee, ''Taking from the Taxpayer: Public Subsidies for Natural Resource Development.'' That report documents the dizzying array of subsidies available to natural resource industries. It's time to ask businesses operating on our western public lands to stand on their own two feet, rather than on the shoulders of hardworking taxpayers.

Recent polls show that the American people expect a fairmarket return for sales of their resources. This bill includes long-overdue reforms of mining, oil and gas leasing, logging, recreation, and grazing policies. It also eliminates the subsidies available to consumers of water and power provided by Federal projects. The reforms mandated here will begin us on the road toward eliminating the unwarranted the unwarranted overlapping subsidies received by these industries.

Many of the initiatives included in this bill have been proposed in the past, and several have previously passed the House of Representatives. Together, they will save billions of dollars annually, while assuring the American people a fair return on their assets.

Each year, we spend hundreds of millions of dollars on taxpayer subsidies to natural resource industries. These expenditures are not included in the Federal budget process, and there is no oversight of the corporations and individuals who benefit from these policies. This bill will require the Federal Government to start accounting for these expenditures in the annual budget submission to Congress.

Last year the House overwhelmingly approved legislation rewriting the outdated mining law of 1872, which currently allows companies to remove minerals for free and to purchase public land for as little as $2.50 per acre. This new bill follows last year's in calling for an 8 percent royalty rate on hardrock minerals such as gold, silver, and copper. It also puts an end to ''patenting,'' which permits mining companies to buy public land at bargain basement prices. This provision will stop the continuing drain of billions of dollars under the current mining law; in May 1994 a Canadian company, American Barrick, paid a mere $10,000 for land in Nevada that will yield approximately $10 billion worth of gold.

This bill includes a major overhaul of policies for concessions operating the national parks, which also passed the House last year. The current system of fees and licenses for park concessioners gives special benefits to these businesses, rather than ensuring that the taxpayer receives a fair return from these park uses. A 1994 report prepared by the staff of Senator WILLIAM COHEN concluded, ''Each year, the Federal Government relinquishes the opportunity to collect hundreds of millions of dollars in rent and franchise fees from private firms who have the exclusive right to operate concessions on Federal lands.'' This bill will bring charges for park concessions into line with the value of the resources used.

This legislation also requires that the Government charge fair-market rates for grazing permits, which currently lag well below rates charged on private and State lands. In addition to charging the going rate for Federal grazing leases, hundreds of millions of dollars in direct payments to ranchers for livestock feed will be halted. Furthermore, grazing fee rebates to local ranchers, which have been used in the past to sue and lobby the Government, will be retained instead in the Treasury

Additionally, this legislation will reform Forest Service management of timber sales on public lands. The Government frequently sells timber at less than the cost required to administer the sale and build roads for timber companies. This bill will ensure a fair return for the taxpayer by forbidding these below-cost sales. It also will move all timber receipts on budget so that revenues go directly into the U.S. Treasury, rather than into unaccounted funds for local use.

Irrigators using Federal water have benefited from multiple subsidies and now pay far below the fair-market cost for the water. In some cases, they pay a hundred times less per acre-foot than neighbors who purchase water from the State or from private entities. This bill will require that all new water contracts sell the water at market rates, and eliminate the use of federally subsidized water to irrigate surplus crops. This bill will also require that the value of the Federal subsidy in existing water contracts be included in the cap on Government agricultural payments.

This legislation gives Members of Congress who profess concern for the deficit, for Federal spending, and for getting Government out of business the opportunity to demonstrate their sincerity on these issues. The array of proposals we have heard in the last weeks has not addressed the problem of corporate welfare. They don't want to deliver surplus commodities to school children, but they will give away the Nation's gold and silver to foreign corporations. They want to charge people to visit the U.S. Capitol, but they don't want to charge fair prices to special interests operating in national parks. They don't want to subsidize rent for poor working families, but they will subsidize the rent for cows on public lands.

It is time for a review of all these programs. I am introducing this legislation today to start that review.

PUBLIC RESOURCES DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Sec. 1. Short Title and Table of Contents.

Title I—General Provisions

Sec. 101. Fair Market Value for Resources Disposal.—This section requires that fair market value be recovered for disposal of federal resources, including minerals, timber, forage, water and hydropower. The requirement is to be phased in at the end of 5 years. The President may waive the requirement upon a finding that a waiver is in the national interest.

Sec. 102. Fees from Program Beneficiaries.—This section authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to charge user fees covering the costs of administering federal programs. Further, the section requires immediate imposition of such a fee for oil and gas lease transfers.

Sec. 103. Revenues from Sale, Lease, and Transfer of Assets.—This section requires that the annual budget submission from the President include an accounting of the subsidy involved in disposal of any federal assets.

Title II—Revenue from Mining Claims

Sec. 201. Definitions.—This section defines the terms ''locatable mineral,'' ''mineral activities,'' ''exploration,'' ''mining,'' ''beneficiation,'' ''processing,'' ''mining claim'' and ''Secretary'' for purposes of Title II.

Sec. 202. Mining Claim Maintenance Requirements.—This section requires mining claim holders to pay an annual fee of $100 for maintenance of each claim. The claim may be waived by the Secretary of the Interior for those holding less than 10 claims.

Sec. 203. Royalty.—This section requires payment of a royalty of 8% of gross income for production of hardrock minerals on federal lands. The section further provides for record-keeping and reporting, requires the collection of interest for underreporting, and authorizes the collection of penalties for underreporting.

Sec. 204. Severance Tax.—This section establishes an 8% severance tax for hardrock minerals produced on nonfederal lands, including those lands already patented out of federal ownership.

Sec. 205. Fund for Abandoned Locatable Minerals Mine Reclamation.—This section authorizes the establishment of a fund for reclamation of land and water affected by past mining activity. The section further requires that the royalties collected under section 203 and the severance tax collected under section 204 be credited to the fund.

Sec. 206. Limitation on Patent Issuance.—This section prohibits further patenting of federal land for mining claims and millsites established after the date of introduction of this bill.

Sec. 207. Purchasing Power Adjustment.—This section requires that fees imposed under this act be adjusted every 10 years, according to the Consumer Price Index.

Sec. 208. Savings Clause.—This section provides that nothing in this act should be construed as modifying existing limitations on the application of the general mining laws.

Sec. 209. Effective Date.—This section provides that Title II shall take effect one year from date of enactment of this act, except as otherwise provided in section 206.

Title III—Helium

Sec. 301. Amendment of Helium Act.—This section provides that all references within this title are to be considered references to the Helium Act.

Sec. 302. Authority of Secretary.—This section authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to continue extraction and disposal of helium from public lands. In addition, the section requires the Secretary to cease production, refining and marketing, and requires disposal of equipment used for these purposes, 1 year after the date of enactment of this act. The section further authorizes the Secretary to impose fees to recover the full cost of providing services for storage, transportation, and withdrawal of helium.

Sec. 303. Sale of Crude Helium.—This section requires that funds from sales of refined helium and extraction of helium on public lands be credited toward repayment of the federal investment in the helium reserve.

Sec. 304. Elimination of Stockpile.—This section requires that excess helium in the federal helium stockpile be sold off, beginning by the year 2005 and ending by the year 2015.

Sec. 305. Repeal of Authority to Borrow.—This section repeals the Secretary's authority to borrow under the Helium Act.

Title VI—Use or Disposal of Federal Natural Resources

Sec. 401. Annual Domestic Livestock Grazing Fee.—This section requires that the annual grazing fee for grazing leases on public lands be set at fair market value beginning in the 1996 grazing season. The section further requires that funds from federal receipts be used for restoration, enhancement, and management of federal lands.

Sec. 402. Elimination of Below-Cost Timber Sales of Timber from National Forest System Lands.—This section requires that sales of timber from the National Forest System be based on a minimum bid that will cover all costs of the sale, including overhead. The section further requires that the cessation of below-cost timber sales be phased in over 5 years.

Sec. 403. Timberland Suitability.—This section requires that, in developing land management plans for the National Forests, the Secretary of Agriculture take into account the economic suitability of lands for timber production, including in the ''timber base'' only lands upon which sales of timber will cover all costs of the sales.

Sec. 404. Cost of Water Used to Produce Surplus Costs.—This section requires that federal irrigation water from the Bureau of Reclamation that is used to grow surplus crops be paid for at the ''full cost'' rate set in the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982.

Sec. 405. Reduction in Maximum Amount of Payments under Agricultural Assistance Programs to Reflect Receipt of Federal Irrigation Water.—This section requires that payment limits on agricultural price supports and crop disaster assistance include the value of the subsidized water an irrigator receives from the Bureau of Reclamation.

Sec. 406. Off Budget Expenditures.—This section moves into the General Fund of the Treasury timber receipts formerly paid into the Knutson-Vandenburg fund, the brush disposal fund, the roads and trails fund and the timber salvage sale fund.

Sec. 407 Deposit of Taylor Grazing Act Receipts in Treasury.—This section eliminates the authorization for payment out of the Treasury of a portion of grazing fee receipts.

Sec. 408. Repeal of Livestock Feed Assistance Program.—This section repeals the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to provide free livestock feed to ranchers.

Sec. 409. Communication Permits.—This section requires that permits for the use of communications sites on public lands must be established at fair market value as of October 1, 1995.

Sec. 410. Oil and Gas Rentals.—This section requires that oil and gas rental prices for leases on public lands be set at fair market value.

Title V—National Park Concessions

Sec. 501. Findings and Policy.—This section establishes Congressional findings and policy for this title.

Sec. 502. Definitions.—This section defines the terms ''concessioner,'' ''concession contract,'' ''facilities,'' ''franchise fee,'' ''fund,'' ''park,'' ''proposal'' and ''Secretary'' for purposes of Title V.

Sec. 503. Repeal of Concessions Policy Act of 1965.—This section repeals the Concessions Policy Act of 1965. This section further provides that existing contracts issued under that Act shall remain in force.

Sec. 504. Concession Contracts and Other Authorizations.—This section authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to award concessions contracts and authorizations for other visitor services in the National Parks as necessary and appropriate to accommodate park visitors.

Sec. 505. Competitive Selection Process.—This section requires competitive bidding for concessions contracts, with selection based on price and other criteria to determine entity best qualified to provide services. This section further provides a limited preferential right of renewal for certain outfitting and guide contracts, and certain contracts with gross receipts under $500,000.

Sec. 506. Franchise Fees.—This section authorizes the Secretary to establish minimum franchise fees at levels that will allow concessioners to realize a profit.

Sec. 507. This section authorizes the establishment of a special account within the Treasury to receive payment of franchise fees.—This section further authorizes that in some cases a concessioner may maintain a separate Park Improvement Fund where its fees are deposited for use within the park.

Sec. 508. Duration of Contract.—This section requires that concession contracts be established for no longer than 10 or 20 years.

Sec. 509. Transfer of Contract.—This section prohibits transfer or assignment of concession contracts without approval of the Secretary.

Sec. 510. Protection of Concessioner Investment.—This section provides concessioners a ''possessory interest'' in structures and fixtures constructed under the terms of existing contracts. The section further provides that future structures and fixtures must be depreciated and the concessioners may maintain an interest only in the non-depreciated portion.

Sec. 511. Rates and Charges to Public.—This section requires the Secretary to judge the reasonableness of concessionaires' charges to the public in comparison to equivalent charges at private facilities in close proximity to the park, unless otherwise provided in the contract.

Sec. 512. Concessioner Performance Evaluation.—This section requires the Secretary to review the performance of concessioners on a regular basis, and authorizes termination of a concessioner whose performance is unsatisfactory.

Sec. 513. Recordkeeping Requirements.—This section requires concessioners to keep records mandated by the Secretary.

Sec. 514. Exemption from Certain Lease Requirements.—This section exempts concession contracts from certain federal lease requirements.

Sec. 515. No Effect on ANILCA Provisions.—This section provides that this title shall not amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

Sec. 516. Implementation.—This section requires periodic audits and reports by the Secretary and Interior Inspector General.

Sec. 517. Authorization of Appropriations.—This section authorizes the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the title.

REMEMBER THE HOLOCAUST

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 27, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I think it is appropriate today to remember the horrible discoveries that were made by Allied forces at Auschwitz 50 years ago.

Words are insufficient to describe one of the blackest and most despicable crimes against humanity ever perpetrated. The actions of Nazi Germany aimed at the utter extermination of European Jews tore apart the collective souls of our parents' and grandparents' generations, tragically reminding them, lest they had forgotten, the depths to which the human character can sink. As the truths about the Holocaust emerged, we were forced as a nation to reassess not just the direction of the global community or our country, but to look inside ourselves and face many very difficult questions about the moral direction of our communities, our families, and ourselves. No citizen of good conscience could escape that important self-examination.

Fifty years later, the lessons from Auschwitz are the same. The suffering and anguish is still very real, and continues to act as a constant reminder of our obligations to the pursuit of decency and compassion, both at home and abroad.

But on this occasion I believe a sense of guarded optimism and quiet resolution are in order alongside of the tremendous sense of loss we still feel. For the United States is the leader of the free world. It was the United States that picked up the sword of Democracy to defeat the evil hand of the Axis Powers and restore security and prosperity to the world. And since then it has been the United States who has stood firm to make sure that such persecution would never occur again.

As we approach the 21st century, we must constantly bear in mind what America has become: a model of freedom and justice to the world. We strive for peace so that we never have to discuss another Auschwitz again. On this 50th anniversary of the horrible revelations at Auschwitz, let us all pause to reflect on several things. First and foremost, we remember the victims of the Holocaust with great sadness, and the survivors with consolation. We also need to remember how terrible the nature of man can be. But we in America should not lose sight of how far we have come. Most of all, we can never forget how